



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 7, 1912.

WEB PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.  
RAGS VERSUS LIFE.  
VOTES AGAINST LABOR.  
HAYWOOD RAVES AGAIN.  
SAN DIEGO AND EXTRA SESSION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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## WEB PRESSMEN'S STRIKE

The Labor Council last Friday night placed the San Francisco "Examiner" on the unfair list because of the attitude of Mr. Hearst toward the Pressmen's Union. The executive committee of the Council unanimously recommended this action and there was not a dissenting vote on the floor when the question was put.

The origin of the trouble goes back to the city of Chicago, where the Hearst papers locked out the members of the Web Pressmen's Union because they refused to accept a reduction in the number of men required to operate each press from ten to eight.

The man mainly responsible for bringing this about, backed up by Hearst, is well known in this city, where he formerly acted as business manager of the "Examiner." His name is Andrew Lawrence, and those who have had dealings with him know something about his unreasonableness.

When the pressmen on the Chicago "Examiner" appeared for work on the night of May 1st they found notices posted in the pressroom changing working conditions, and a squad of policemen present to forcibly eject them in case they demurred to the changes which Andy Lawrence had determined upon in violation of the contract between the National Publishers' Association and the International Pressmen's Union. And they did demur. And they were forcibly ejected by the police. A few days later, the Musicians' Union sent a band out upon the streets of Chicago to advertise the unfairness of Hearst toward organized labor, and when the band stopped in front of the Chicago "Examiner," this same Lawrence, in a fit of rage, came rushing down the stairway and ordered the police to arrest the musicians. And the police did arrest them. The Superior Court of Chicago has declared the arrests illegal and ordered the release of the men.

It will be remembered that Hearst boasted of having elected Mayor Harrison of Chicago. Now Harrison is paying his debt by obeying the radical and unlawful orders of Lawrence, Hearst's representative in Chicago.

This man acted in such an arbitrary and unreasonable manner toward the pressmen that it was impossible to avoid the trouble. Mr. Hearst has publicly and repeatedly endorsed the action of Lawrence in this matter. In his endeavor to destroy the union of the pressmen he has called upon and received the support of the other Chicago papers. The pressmen are thus locked out on every newspaper in Chicago which holds membership in the publishers' association.

The San Francisco web pressmen have loyally supported their international officers by coming out, and they deserve the commendation of every trade unionist for so doing.

That the "Examiner" does not deserve the patronage of those who desire fair treatment and decent conditions of employment for wage earners was the unanimous opinion of the assembled delegates at last Friday's session of

the Labor Council, as is evidenced by the fact that there was not a dissenting voice when the vote was taken.

Every trade unionist in the city should lend every possible assistance to the pressmen in order that they may win this fight. The union pressmen are walking the streets and their places are now filled by strikebreakers. They need, and should receive, such support.

The "Examiner" attempted Saturday morning, and continues to attempt, to play for public sympathy by setting up the claim that the pressmen here had no grievance and therefore should not have gone out in sympathy with their fellows in Chicago.

This flimsy attempt to play upon public prejudice against sympathetic strikes is made ridiculous by the action of the publishers' association in Chicago in locking out the men on the other newspapers against whom they had no grievance whatever.

Sympathetic lockouts by employers, the "Examiner" would have us believe, are perfectly proper, but sympathetic strikes by employees are radically wrong. In other words, it makes considerable difference whose ox is gored by the sympathetic action.

William Randolph Hearst has studiously cultivated the impression that he was paying better wages and giving better conditions to the pressmen in his employ under the contract which expired May 1st than were enjoyed by other pressmen.

He has assumed the position of an injured man and tried to leave the inference that he was only asking to be allowed to operate his newspapers on the same scale and under the same conditions as the others in the publishers' association.

The fact of the matter is that Hearst had an advantage under his old contract and sought to increase that advantage by the manner in which he proposed to get in under the publishers' contract. Here are the facts:

The "Daily News," with a circulation of three hundred and fifty thousand, employed fifty-five pressmen. The "American," with a circulation of four hundred and thirty-two thousand, employed forty-eight pressmen. On the face of these figures it is plain that Hearst was getting greater results with fewer men.

He proposed to cut down the number of pressmen on the "American" to thirty-six.

The "Daily News" has an automatic reel with extra men employed to "spindle up" the rolls of paper. The Hearst presses have no such attachment and the crew of pressmen had to do the work themselves.

The "Examiner's" plea is too weak. The justice-loving portion of the general public will have none of it. Patronage can not be gained or maintained by such tactics.

Hearst is attempting to destroy a labor organization, and in a contest of this character every union man, and every fair-dealing citizen, will support the union against which the attack is directed.

The fight is on, provoked and forced by Hearst, and it will be prosecuted to a successful end by the Pressmen's Union.



**RAGS VERSUS LIFE.**

By Caroline Nelson.

Petrowna Powsky's face took on a serious look when the boss ordered her and fifty-nine other Russian women to sort out wet rags from the bales that were half burned in a fire during the night. She could speak a little English, which her fellow workers could not. They had all come to America with high hopes instilled into their minds by certain well-dressed gentlemen traveling in their native country. Petrowna's cheeks had glowed with joy and enthusiasm dreaming about the big wages she could make in America. She counted it up and in four years she could accumulate a small fortune, if she were willing to work hard. And this willingness on her part to work hard was an absolute certainty.

On this particular morning she reflected that she had worked just two years in Burley & Co's. ragshop at six dollars a week, and that her whole fortune amounted to ten dollars. She had quit several times and tried to obtain other work. But the question, "Where have you been working?" always pointed back to the ragshop. Oh, that terrible ragshop! All the filth and refuse of civilization was vomit into this place, to be sorted over and sent to the mills to be made over into something new. When sixty pairs of hands were busy handling this stuff there went up a stench which the devil himself would be ashamed of reproducing in hell for the torture of his subjects. The fumes from this filth filled the air like a cloud and settled on the ceiling, the walls and the windows, and, incidentally, in the nostrils and on the lungs of the workers. It was the hospital and breeding place of all the diseased germs known and unknown to science. Most of the women had to quit for a spell every few months on account of dull pains in their chest, but always they came back.

The previous night, half the ragshop had burned down where the sorted bales of rags were stored. The firemen had soaked them in water and they were now cut open and women were ordered to re-sort them, to be spread out and dried. To sort them dry was inhuman enough, but to sort them wet was beastly. One woman burned her hand fearfully by putting it in a smoldering bale. She gave a piercing scream that rang through the yard, and the foreman came up and cursed her roundly for being so stupid. It was too much for Petrowna. Her eyes snapped defiance. She called her countrywomen together, and, mounted upon a half-burned bale of rags, she spoke to them only as an outraged, passionate human being can speak.

"We shall not stand this any longer," she declared. "We are treated worse than animals. They're willing to take our lives to save their rags. There are so many more of us back in Russia to be lured over here to take our place, that we don't count. They're so inhuman toward us because they know we are helpless outcasts even among the workers themselves. Even our own country people in other work will have nothing to do with us on account of us being rag pickers. We cannot learn to speak English because we are compelled to herd by ourselves and have no time or opportunity to learn. We must fight it out here among ourselves. Let us demand eight dollars a week for sorting these wet rags. If the boss refuses, let us all walk out."

All the rag sorters cheered and clapped their hands. The foreman in the yard gesticulated and cursed to drive them back to work, but they only glared angrily at him, and refused to budge.

Petrowna made her way into the office of the manager and boldly demanded eight dollars a week in wages. Manager Glant was a short, stocky fellow. With the exception of his heavy, sensual lips his face was not at all bad or brutal looking. But the rag sorters he looked upon as

scarcely human. He was all wrought up over the loss caused by the fire. He could scarcely comprehend that his low-down Russian rag sorters had the nerve to speak to him, far less to demand two dollars more a week. He looked at Petrowna with contempt. "Go!" he commanded, waving his hand toward the door.

"If I go, all go," said Petrowna.

"What! You dog! You are not worth fifteen cents a week!" he hissed, in a hysterical voice, with clinched fists.

"All right, we go," said Petrowna, and she walked toward the door.

"Do you mean that you want two dollars more a week?" asked the manager in a calmer voice.

"No, all what want it. Not me alone; all," declared the girl.

"Ha, those dirty dogs will be back in a few days. Never fear! They are too low and ignorant to make their living in any other way," said the manager, when he saw the Russian women marching out of the yard.

Three days after that a pink circular fell into his hand. Mr. Glant prided himself on knowing who was who in town. In his mind, human beings were graded strictly according to the size of their pocketbook. His whole ambition was to fatten his pocketbook. He was sure that an inflated money bag was a balloon upon which he and his wife could sail into the upper circle of society where no menial of any kind would dare touch him with a ten-foot pole.

"Holy smoke!" he exclaimed, looking at that innocent piece of paper.

"Mrs. Frederick Von Bebbler will speak for the striking women from Burley & Co's. shop, in a mass meeting," he read with protruded eyes. He rushed into the office and called his two partners around him.

"There is no accounting for what a foolish woman will do," said Mr. Burley.

"But I can't understand that a society woman of education and culture can possibly join hands with those filthy, degraded Russians," vehemently declared Glant. "It must be stopped!" he added, and went straight to the telephone. It was a very persuasive, manly voice that Mr. Glant conveyed over the 'phone, and there was a satisfied look on his face when he hung up the receiver.

The next day a small army of men were hired to clean the walls, ceilings and windows of their horrible dirt. The filthiest rags were hidden, and the cleanest were put in the foreground. The floor was relieved of its many inches of dust. Toward evening Mr. Glant came sailing in the yard in his big touring car. With him was a very handsome and aristocratic looking lady. He helped her out and took her in the now somewhat clean rag shop. She took out her gold lorgnette and investigated matters very closely, apparently. Mr. Glant pointed with pride to the clean walls, etc. Finally he took her into the office. By this time Mr. Glant was sure of Mrs. Von Bebbler's psychology. Of course she was with him against the rag sorters. He had previously told her that he couldn't pay the girls two dollars more a week because it would ruin his business. Now he became very frank with m'lady in the matter.

"I tell you, Mrs. Von Bebbler, we made twenty thousand last year in this business, and we expect to make fifty thousand next year, but I don't believe in paying anybody more just because he asks for more wages, and we can pay it. We believe in paying them what they are worth, nothing more."

"And they are worth the market price, I presume, like the rags they sort," suggested the lady.

Mr. Glant avoided a direct answer, and said: "They are too low-down and ignorant to do anything else, and we consider that six dollars a

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week is a pretty good pay for them, considering that pretty well educated girls work in department stores for three or four dollars a week."

"Would you like to sort rags, Mr. Glant?" asked the lady, smiling very sweetly.

"I?" asked the gentleman, astonished. "Why, I wouldn't sort rags for twice the money I make now."

"It is so disagreeable," suggested Mrs. Von Bebbber, "And don't you think that is why the workers should be paid a good price for doing it?"

"My dear madam, we can't do business on that basis. Our civilization doesn't allow it," said Mr. Glant, in profound voice. After a few moments of awkward silence, he said: "But don't you think, Mrs. Von Bebbber, that we are carrying on a wonderful business? Just think of every little scrap of different things being saved and made into something new and useful!"

"Yes, but if by so doing you spoil and degrade human life to the lowest level, it seems very wasteful," answered the lady.

"Are you a philanthropist, Mrs. Von Bebbber?" asked the manager, puzzled.

"And what is philanthropy?" asked the lady.

"That," said the manager, "is to give of your means to the poor and to be good to them."

"No, then I am not anything of the kind, for it seems to me that it is the poor who give of their means to me and are good to me, for I belong to the class of people who get the product of their labor."

"And suppose it is true, what are you going to do about it, madam? If you have any influence over the strikers you'll send them back to work, as the best thing you can do for them, or we shall fill their places, and let them starve," said Mr. Glant, firmly.

"I can do nothing about it. It is what is so pathetic to me. I can only hope and pray that the workers will organize and rescue me and my class from a life of parasitism and themselves from degraded poverty. As for the striking girls, I shall tell them to fight to the bitter end and ask the working class to stand by them in their struggle," said the lady, in a calm, ordinary tone of voice.

Mr. Glant assumed the attitude of a very much injured man. "Your attitude surprises me, madam. Business is not charity, you know," he said.

"No, Mr. Glant, but to be perfectly frank with you, as a human being I am asked by you to take sides with rags versus life, or rather your profit versus a half-way decent condition of members of my own sex. I am not educated up to that point."

"I am sorry I troubled you, Mrs. Von Bebbber. Mr. Jones will take you home safely in the machine."

Mr. Glant did not forget that he was in the presence of a lady, and gallantly escorted her to the machine, and handed her into it like a gentleman.

#### BAKERS REJECT OFFER.

The Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, in joint session with the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, by a two-thirds' vote, rejected the terms offered by the Master Bakers' Association, and continued the strike of the union men. The Master Bakers' Association offered as a compromise to the demand of the union for pasting the union label on all bread, regardless of the wishes of patrons, to display the union label in bakery shops, upon bakery wagons, and paste the label on bread if patrons did not object; also offering to inaugurate the eight-hour workday in all shops operating machinery. The bakers say the fight will go on until the label is placed on all bread.

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#### DREAMLAND PROTEST MEETING.

The meeting held Sunday afternoon last in Dreamland Rink, was to protest against the brutalities of the authorities and vigilantes in San Diego.

Four speakers addressed the meeting. They were: Mrs. Fremont Older, Mayor Wilson of Berkeley, Cameron King, and Frank C. McDonald. The principal address of the afternoon was made by Mrs. Fremont Older, wife of the managing editor of the "Bulletin," who commended the stand taken by the I. W. W.

When he called the gathering to order, Chairman J. Stitt Wilson stated that it was not an I. W. W. meeting.

"We hear a great deal these days about anarchy," he said. "I am not going to discourse upon theoretical anarchy. I do not believe in that principle in any of its forms or any of its expressions. We are here, as I understand it, to protest against actual anarchy, against respectable mobs."

"We meet here to protest against lawlessness, against the ruthless setting aside of law by any individual to carry out his own personal will, as against the social and organic forms of human society."

"When I speak here today on behalf of this cause, I am speaking for my own rights, and for your rights, and for the rights of every American citizen. I am not an I. W. W. I do not believe in their methods nor in their tactics; but I say that I speak for my own rights, and I speak for your rights. No man is safe, no home is safe, if the procedure of the respectables of San Diego is to become the common procedure of the United States."

"The world is passing through a great change, a great crisis. If free speech and free assemblage and free press are to be assailed at this juncture, then what shall be done? We must think and speak freely. Out of the groan, and sweat, and sorrow and tragedy of this curse of capitalism there will be brewed the thoughts that alone will deliver the world."

"Free speech, when there is nothing to talk about, is of little use; it makes no difference to anybody. But when the world is at its wit's end, and when the poor are under the cloven hoof of the mammon gods, free speech is simply one other form of the cry of the human race for its liberty, and must be maintained at any price."

Cameron King bitterly assailed the vigilantes for their cowardly brutalities, as did also Frank McDonald.

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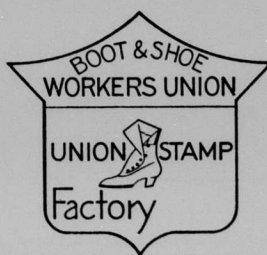
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**VOTES AGAINST LABOR.****By Theodore Johnson.**

The thirty-ninth Legislature, though generally admitted to have been the best in the history of our State with respect to labor legislation, has also a bad record in that same respect.

Bad votes, that is, votes against measures embodying policies supported by organized labor, or votes for measures directly contrary to labor union policies, were frequently cast by certain members. To recount all such bad votes would entail much labor, and as the result would have only a cumulative effect in estimating a member's record, 16 of the more important roll calls have been selected and, based upon these, the quota of bad votes have been found for the different members. In a few cases, the number of bad votes found are less than one would expect; this is accounted for by the absence of different members when such roll calls were had. Therefore, as a further criterion of the intensity of a member's opposition to the policies of labor unions, account should be taken of the greater or less value that union men themselves place upon the different measures that were up for action by the legislators.

With these explanations, there is herewith shown the record of every member upon certain measures. For the sake of convenience, the several roll calls have been numbered from 1 to 16, and an explanation given as to the character of the matter to be decided by these several roll calls. It must be also further stated that the roll calls numbered 1 to 13, inclusive, took place during the regular session, and the roll calls numbered 15 and 16 were had during the extra session. The bad votes recorded from these last two roll calls were cast almost exclusively by members of the so-called "country caucus" in the Assembly. Attention is also called to the fact that the members composing the country caucus during the extra session are almost in every instance the same members who are credited, or discredited rather, with bad votes during the regular session.

Roll calls (upon which bad votes were given, together with an explanation of the matter to be decided.)

1. Vote against S. B. 247, repealing law which made it a crime to entice seamen to desert.
2. Vote against A. B. 795, providing for free labor bureaus.
3. Vote against A. B. 541, requiring publicity of strikes, etc., when advertising for employees.
4. Vote against S. C. A. 32, authorizing Legislature to enact a compulsory compensation law.
5. Vote in Senate against S. B. 965, Anti-Injunction Bill.
6. Vote in the Assembly on the Anti-Injunction Bill against making it a case of urgency; if motion had carried by a two-thirds vote, the bill could have passed before the session adjourned, as it had a majority in its favor.
7. Vote against A. B. 388, to protect the union label.
8. Vote against A. B. 489, to prevent discrimination against union men.
9. Vote in Senate, in favor of the Compulsory Arbitration Bill.
10. Vote in Senate, in favor of committee substitute for A. B. 248, the eight-hour law for women. Labor opposed all amendments to this law, excepting the amendment excepting from its operation the harvesting, drying, etc., of perishable fruits and vegetables.
11. Vote in Senate for the nine-hour amendment to the eight-hour law for women.
12. Vote in the Assembly, February 9, 1911, to amend the eight-hour law for women, to exempt "packing" industry.
13. Vote in Senate against the eight-hour law for women, on its final passage.
14. Vote either at the regular or at the extra

session against constitutional amendments directing that free text-books be furnished school children.

15. Vote to amend S. B. 11, at the extra session, in favor of exempting farmers, etc., from reporting accidents.

16. Vote in Assembly against Beatty's amendments to S. B. 2, providing an efficient system for inspection of weights and measures.

**Bad Votes by Individual Senators on Roll Calls Numbered as Above.**

Avey—5, 9, 11.	Holohan—5, 9, 11, 14.
Beban—14.	Hurd—5, 9, 10, 11, 13.
Bell—1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 14.	Juilliard—10, 11.
Bills—5, 9, 14.	Larkins—1, 5.
Birdsall—5, 11, 13.	Lewis—None.
Black—None.	Martinelli—14.
Boynton—5, 9, 11, 13.	Regan—14.
Bryant—14.	Roseberry—1, 5, 9, 11.
Burnett—14.	Rush—9.
Caminetti—None.	Sanford—None.
Campbell—None.	Shanahan—None.
Cartwright—None.	Stetson—5, 9.
Cassidy—14.	Strobridge—5, 9, 11, 13.
Curtin—5.	Thompson—3, 5, 9, 10,
Cutten—5.	11, 13.
Estudillo—5, 9.	Tyrrell—11.
Finn—14.	Walker—9.
Gates—3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14.	Welch—14.
Hans—None.	Wolfe—14.
Hare—14.	Wright—1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11.
Hewitt—3, 5, 9, 11.	

**Bad Votes by Assemblymen.**

Beatty—None.	Joel—6, 12.
Beckett—6, 16.	Judson—6, 12, 15, 16.
Benedict—2, 3, 6, 8, 12.	Kehoe—6, 15, 16.
Bennink—1, 6, 12.	Kennedy—None.
Bishop—6, 8, 12, 15.	Lamb—6, 12, 16.
Bliss—6, 12, 15, 16.	Lynch—8, 12, 15.
Bohnett—6, 8, 15, 16.	Lyon of L. A.—6.
Brown—1, 15, 16.	Lyon of S. F.—16.
Butler—1, 3, 6, 8, 12, 15.	Maher—8, 15, 16.
Callaghan—None.	Malone—16.
Cattell—1, 4, 6, 8, 12, 15.	March—15.
Chandler—1, 4, 6, 12,	McDonaid—None.
15, 16.	McGowen—15, 16.
Clark—6, 8, 16.	Medenhall—1, 6, 8, 15,
Coghlán—None.	16.
Cogswell—1, 3, 4, 6, 15.	Mott—1, 6, 15, 16.
Cronin—12, 15, 16.	Mullaly—None.
Crosby—1, 6, 12, 15, 16.	Nolan—None.
Cunningham—None.	Polsley—16.
Denegri—None.	Priesker—1, 6, 16.
Farwell—1, 3, 6, 12.	Randall—6, 15, 16.
Feeley—None.	Rimlinger—None.
Fitzgerald—None.	Rodgers, S. F.—None.
Flint—6, 12, 15, 16.	Rogers, Alameda—1, 3,
Freeman—1, 3, 6, 12,	6, 12.
15, 16.	Rosendale—1, 12, 15, 16.
Gaylord—6, 12, 15.	Rutherford—16.
Gerdes—None.	Ryan—None.
Griffin—None.	Sbragia—None.
Griffiths—6, 12, 15, 16.	Schmitt—None.
Guill—1, 12, 15, 16.	Slater—12, 15, 16.
Hall—12, 15, 16.	Smith—1.
Hamilton—1, 6, 12, 15,	Stevenot—6, 15, 16.
16.	Stuckenbruck—15, 16.
Harlan—6, 7, 12, 15, 16.	Sutherland—6, 12, 16.
Hayes—16.	Telfer—16.
Held—6, 8, 15, 16.	Tibbits—6, 15, 16.
Hewitt—6, 16.	Walker—3, 12.
Hinkle—6, 15, 16.	Walsh—None.
Hinshaw—1, 2, 3, 6, 12,	Williams—16.
15.	Wilson—15, 16.
Jasper—1, 6, 15, 16.	Wyllie—1, 6, 12, 15.
Jones—1, 6, 12, 15, 16.	Young—6, 8, 12.

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**TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY.**

By Richard Caverly.

If anything in human experience, as applied to methods of taxation, is settled, it certainly is the fact that taxation upon personal property never can be made a success.

Taxes can be raised from personal property, no doubt, for large sums are thus raised, but that they cannot be levied with any reasonable approach to accuracy or equality is demonstrated, not only by conclusive reasoning, but by more conclusive fact that they never have been thus levied.

It is not for want of earnest and long-sustaining effort that the failure of this system of taxation has come to pass. For centuries the effort has been made; and for at least six centuries it was backed by all the power of a government which commanded the whole civilized world, and which armed its tax-gatherers, not with the paltry weapons of oaths and penalties, but with the more substantial powers of indiscriminate search, the lash, the rack, the thumb-screw, the gridiron, and the cross. At least, such are the facts of history. The Roman empire fell to pieces under the pressure of its vain effort to reach personal property by taxation.

Gibbons' history says "that fathers murdered their children, on a large scale, principally as a result of fear of tax-gatherers; that the racks and scourge were freely used; that the tax-gatherer was announced by the tears and terror of the citizens; and that false returns were punished with horrid death."

The same thing was attempted, at a later period, in dealing with the Jews. It failed with them, as it has failed with us. They could be robbed and murdered, but they could not be regularly taxed on their personal property.

That which all the tremendous power of Rome, in its grandest days, failed to accomplish; that which the infernal tortures of Spain could not accomplish, when it beheaded hundreds, burned thousands, and massacred tens of thousands, letting loose a brutal soldiery in vain struggle to tax the Netherlands, the American people are still apparently convinced that they can successfully tax personal property, by distributing blank forms, administering long oaths, and threatening penalties of fifty per cent. How far they have succeeded, Governors, Assessors, and Tax Commissioners in nearly every State in the Union have set forth again and again, lamenting the utter failure of the system. The result of the widespread maintenance of these taxes is to fill the land with liars and perjurers. In some States the business of perjury is mostly confined to the Assessors, who regularly make what reports they know to be false, but cannot make true. See Auditor's report, Nebraska.

In other States, perjury is the business of the taxpayer. See D. A. Wells' report on local taxation.

Their scrupulous consciences, in many cases, find a way to escape by omitting, in fact, to take the oath which they sign; and they are innocent of everything except lying.

The delicately conscientious get some one to sign for them; and where an oath is required, a considerate notary certifies to the oath before it is taken, after which it is not taken at all. On surveying the whole field, however, one's faith in American truthfulness is cheered, and we entertain large hopes for the future of humanity. For it appears from the most reliable information that, where blanks are diligently circulated and oaths insisted upon, the average man will return ten, if not fifteen per cent, of his personal property; whereas, in the absence of this appeal to pity, he will return nothing at all.

This touching proof of the people's reverence

for the sacredness of an oath, when it comes to taxing personal property, reminds one of the famous Yankee who, hearing his father accused of having falsely warranted the quality of a trifle sold for "ninepence" (the New England eighth of a dollar), replied, "No; the old man would never tell a lie for 'ninepence,'" though he would tell eight of 'em for a dollar."

Mr. George H. Andrews, addressing a legislative committee in New York, some years ago, said, "No man and no corporation, bank only excepted, needs pay a tax upon personal property. Widows and orphans must pay. Upon them, in the extremity of their distress, the law lays its heavy hand. It bereaves the bereaved. Moribund itself, it has an affinity for the effects of the dead. The records of the Surrogate furnish the schedule, and the machinery of the law used in adjusting an estate is not sufficiently flexible to regularly permit such a transfer of securities as would insure an exemption."

Home rule in taxation is a remedy. Sign the petition now being circulated. If adopted at the November election we can exempt personal property from taxation.

**SEAMEN'S BILL.**

To Officers of Local Unions, and All Organized Labor.

Fellow Trade Unionists: We need your help. For many years the organized seamen have petitioned Congress to make changes in the maritime laws necessary to safeguard life and give to seamen a chance to secure justice for themselves.

On May 2, 1912, the committee on merchant marine and fisheries of the House of Representatives reported favorably the seamen's bill, H. R. 23,673 (formerly H. R. 11,372) which had been introduced by Congressman Wm. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania. It now awaits action in the House and Senate.

The terrible Titanic disaster aroused a public demand for such legislation. But the public forgets sometimes, and there now appears to be a disposition on the part of some Congressmen and Senators to be satisfied with a few more lifeboats, without requiring that there be any experienced seamen on board each ship to properly handle the lifeboats and other life-saving appliances.

The seamen's bill, H. R. 23,673, requires among other things that all steamers at sea or on the great lakes must carry a percentage of experienced seamen in the deck crew. Without experienced seamen the lifeboats and other appliances are of little use.

We ask you to write at once to your Congressman and Senators urging immediate and favorable action on the bill H. R. 23,673. It has been reported favorably, but there is still danger that Congress will fail to act during this session.

We ask you to write personally, at once, and also to ask your organization to take action.

For nearly four years the seamen carried on the strike against the Steel Trust and the Lake Carriers' Association without asking for help. They fought their own battle and made their own sacrifices.

Now we ask you to write a couple of letters to your Congressman and to your Senators urging the passage of our bill immediately, and to have your organization act. That is all. Will you do this for us? There is no time to be lost.

Fraternally yours,

V. A. OLANDER, Secretary.

**CIGAR MAKERS AND STOGIE MAKERS.**

On May 3d representatives of the Cigar Makers' International Union and the Stogie Makers met in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of seeking some plan whereby the stogie makers can affiliate with the Cigar Makers' Union.



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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1912.

What care I for cast or creed?  
It is the deed, it is the deed!  
What for class or what for clan?  
It is the man, it is the man!  
Heirs of love, and joy, and woe,  
Who is high, and who is low?  
Mountain, valley, sky and sea  
Are for all humanity.

What care I for robe of State?  
It is the soul, it is the soul;  
What for crown or what for crest?  
It is the heart within the breast;  
It is the faith, it is the hope,  
It is the struggle up the slope.  
It is the brain and eye to see  
One God and one humanity.

—Robert Loneman, in the "Labor Leader."

The Labor Council at its last meeting decided to protest against the bill now before Congress to furnish arms and ammunition to universities and colleges to encourage militarism. We have too many soldiers now.

On September 17th in the city of Baltimore the Cigar Makers' International Union will hold its first convention in sixteen years. The Iron Molders' International Union is also to meet in Milwaukee this year, the first in several years.

It is still necessary to dispose of Labor Temple bonds in order to start construction work, and those unions having funds in bank should come to the front at this time with money to invest in these first-class securities. They pay the same rate of interest as savings banks, and the money is safer than in a bank.

We are sorry to note that the book trust has willing tools among the educators of this State, and that these tools have offered a substitute for the Shanahan free text-book amendment which for absolute viciousness has never been exceeded in California. The Shanahan amendment is an excellent piece of legislation, while the teachers' amendment will be of benefit only to the book trust. When these questions come before the people for decision the Shanahan bill should be approved and the other decisively defeated.

All suits brought against Organizer Emmett Flood of the American Federation of Labor have been dropped by the authorities of Muscatine. Flood has had charge of the Button Workers' strike in that city, and was charged with every crime on the calendar. Much publicity was given the case, and we were assured that a vast and complicated system of terrorism would be exposed. The matter was quietly dropped last week by the prosecuting attorney when called upon by the defense to make good his boasts before a court of justice.

## HAYWOOD RAVES AGAIN.

If newspaper reports be true, and there seems to be little doubt of their accuracy, William D. Haywood has gone completely mad. These stories credit him with the following ravings, which could be the product of none other than a disordered brain:

"The capitalists are alarmed because they see what syndicalism has done in England. Well, it's here now. If we get a minimum wage we can destroy wages altogether, and that is just what we intend to do.

"Let them tremble. We are out for their scalps and mean to bring them home. At last there is a militant labor organization in this country. The American Federation of Labor is un-American. But now we have almost changed that rope of sand into a cable of tempered steel—the Industrial Workers of the World.

"Some of you people seem to think I am dreaming. You think we haven't power, or will shirk from using our power. Well, you will soon wake up and find yourselves where you ought to be. We are masters of the situation. The Socialist party is just preacher in this crusade. We are the force, the final argument. The American Federation of Labor has outlived its usefulness. The day of the Gompers kind of union is dead.

"Far from helping, it is hindering the liberation of working men. For twenty years it has been morbid. It has no more members now than it had in 1890, while the country's population has gone up millions. Why? Because it and its leaders have been asleep. I am opposed to such selfish methods as those of unions, which, pretending to want a union shop, are the meanest kind of monopolies.

"There are any number of them which have an initiation fee of \$250 to \$500, and several of them have their books closed against new members altogether. They have a rotten system of limiting apprentices."

This man claims to desire improvement in conditions for the toiling millions, yet he is doing everything he can to destroy the only institutions that have been of any service to the workers—the trade and labor unions.

He rants, and raves, and falsifies in a manner befitting a Parry, a Post or a Kirby in his efforts to discredit the American Federation of Labor.

He says "the capitalists are alarmed because they see what syndicalism has done in England." What has it accomplished in England that they should be alarmed at? Lest some one believe there is merit in this statement, let us see what comparisons can be made between the two kinds of unions. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers was organized in England half a century ago. It is composed of machinists, blacksmiths, millwrights, pattern makers, borers, etc., in "one big union." The history of this organization discloses as many lost strikes and lockouts as the history of craft unions. The National Boiler Makers of Great Britain, which is a craft union, pure and simple, has achieved more success and better conditions than the amalgamated engineers, with exactly the same forces to combat.

The policies this man advocates are not fit to be harbored by civilized men, because they cannot stand the test of sanity or logic. They are unnatural, purely artificial, wild and unreasonable. The people of this country will not stand for them.

What little regard he has for the truth is set forth in this statement concerning the American Federation of Labor: "Far from helping, it is hindering the liberation of working men. For twenty years it has been morbid. It has no more members now than it had in 1890, while the country's population has gone up millions." This statement he knew to be an unmitigated falsehood. The way the American Federation of Labor has helped the toiler need not be pointed out

here for it is in plain view of everybody. As to membership. In 1890 the American Federation of Labor had a membership of less than 250,000, while today it has about 2,000,000. Its membership has been multiplied by eight since 1890, while the population of the United States has not even doubled. So much for this insane fabrication.

He also says, speaking of the trade unions, "there are any number of them which have an initiation fee of \$250 to \$500, and several of them have their books closed against new members altogether." This statement is just as far from the truth as are the other wild fulminations of this man. He cannot point to a single union which has an initiation fee of \$150, to say nothing of \$250 or \$500.

He just raves and blusters in the hope that his bulk and noise will scare some one, and he will probably find himself in the end confined in a padded cell in one of our asylums for the insane.

## SAN DIEGO AND EXTRA SESSION.

The city authorities of San Diego, who permitted some of the most outrageous of brutalities by the vigilantes without any attempt to interfere, are now endeavoring to have a special session of the Legislature called to enact restrictive measures for which there is no public need.

Nothing whatever took place in San Diego detrimental to public policy which there are not on the statute books of this State at the present time laws to prevent. The only thing lacking in San Diego was an honest desire on the part of the constituted authorities to enforce impartially the laws as we now have them.

The real anarchists in San Diego are now calling upon the Governor to call the Legislature in extra session to pass restrictive laws, not to prevent them from repeating in the future the lawlessness which they have been guilty of in the past, but to crush the poor devils who say things that the elite of San Diego do not like.

There is absolutely no necessity for an extra session of the Legislature to deal with this situation. Nor is there any necessity for a regular session of the Legislature passing restrictive laws along the lines desired by those urging the Governor to call a special session. All that was needed at any time was an honest enforcement of present laws.

There is no necessity for restricting the utterances of the industrial workers, except to compel decency of expression, and we now have ample laws for that purpose.

As to the doctrine preached by these people the good judgment of our American citizenship can be depended upon to prevent its growth.

The people of California are not all as vicious and animal like as those of San Diego.

Evolution, not law, must rid us of anarchists.

Provision of welfare facilities for workers by American employers is not met with the docile gratitude that is expected. In not a few cases the experiences of altruistically inclined capitalists have been such as to force upon them the conviction that what the average American workman cares most for is a high wage, liberty, and the wherewithal to choose and use his own forms of recreation and uplift. Providing he is fairly well paid, the artisan will not undervalue any provision made for him that obviously betters physical conditions under which he toils or that gives occasional or permanent relief from drudgery. But the sine qua non of contentment is not perfect conditions of toil but a fat envelope on pay day. —"Christian Science Monitor."

Nothing ever happens but once in this world. What I do now I do once for all. It is over and gone, with all its eternity of solemn meaning.—Carlyle.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

The owner of a large factory in an eastern city, who employs children at starvation wages, was speeding down a city street in his automobile when he ran down and killed a little girl. Thus the earnings of one child enabled this greedy and reckless mortal to kill another. One thing, however, may be said in his favor—he is consistent—he kills children at both ends of the line, in business and pleasure.

The greatest thing in the world is humanity, and its greatest achievement is its betterment. Its orderly development may be retarded, but it cannot be stopped. One might as well attempt to sweep back the tides of the sea. Man is beginning to see clearly, even though the glass through which he looks be clouded. To us of this generation is given to solve the greatest problems since civilization began, and we must march steadily on to the goal of civilization's ambition.

A dog should never be muzzled so that he cannot drink, nor put out his tongue, as he does naturally in warm weather. Dogs do not perspire through their skins as we do, but you may often see the perspiration dripping from their tongues. They need to drink often. Imprisonment and thirst change a "good" dog into a "bad" dog. If any person is bitten by a dog, instead of killing the animal immediately, he should be shut up and taken care of for a few days. The chances are that he will recover, and when it is found that he was not suffering from hydrophobia, the person bitten need not die of fright. After this period of examination of the dog, he may be destroyed for being "bad" if he is not "mad."

When the old man waggles his head and says, "Ah, so I thought when I was your age," he has proved the youth's case. Doubtless, whether from growth of experience or decline of animal heat, he thinks so no longer; but he thought so when he was young; and all men have thought so while they were young, since there was dew in the morning or hawthorn in May; and here is another young man adding his vote to those of previous generations and riveting another link to the chain of testimony. It is as natural and as right for a young man to be imprudent and exaggerated, to live in swoops and circles, and beat about his cage like any other wild thing newly captured, as it is for old men to turn grey, or mothers to love their offspring, or heroes to die for something worthier than their lives.

The man who has never worked for total strangers for wages cannot understand what working for wages means. Many men who have so worked soon forget when they begin to work for themselves and employ others to work for them. Modern industry is more and more making of the day's work a tragedy. It is bringing about a condition where, because of the way he is driven, the worker approaches his place of employment with dejected spirits and sorrowful mind, because he knows that he is expected to spend every bit of energy that is in him while at his task. This sort of thing makes life scarcely worth living. The new system of "scientific management" aims to increase the intensity of this condition and thereby deny to the toiler reasonable conditions of employment. Of course these schemes are inaugurated in the name of economy. But human life is worth more than economy, and the trade unions are justified in fighting these systems to the last ditch. Human beings are not machines and cannot be treated as such even for the profit of employers.

## Wit at Random

Mother (nearsighted)—See that disgracefully intoxicated brute across the street? Where can the police be?

Daughter (weeping)—Oh, ma, it's Brother Bob.  
Mother (swooning)—The saloonkeepers have been drugging that poor child again!

Lady (to small boy who is fishing)—I wonder what your father would say if he caught you fishing on Sunday.

Boy—I don't know. You had better ask him. That's him a little farther up the stream.—June "Lippincott's."

Jones was taking a walk in the country just outside Warrington when he was surprised to find a man perched on the top of a sign post which bore the inscription: "This will take you to Liverpool."

Jones was quite unable to make out why the man sat there, so he called out, "What are you up there for?"

"Begorra," the man replied, "I've been sittin' here for two hours, and I'm wondering what time it starts."—"Ideas."

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary lung powers. One day, baby's brother, little Johnny, said to his mother:

"Ma, little brother came from Heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered the mother.

Johnny was silent for a minute, and then he went on:

"I say, ma."

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for slinging him out, do you?"

A director of one of the great transcontinental railroads was showing his three-year-old daughter the pictures in a work on natural history. Pointing to a picture of a zebra, he asked the baby to tell him what it represented. Baby answered "Colty."

Pointing to a picture of a tiger in the same way, she answered "Kitty." Then a lion, and she answered "Doggy." Elated with her seeming quick perception, he then turned to the picture of a chimpanzee and said:

"Baby, what is this?"

"Papa."—"Woman's Journal."

Mrs. De Troop (who is short-sighted)—Good morning, Mrs. Simkins. Your husband must be very fond of gardening. I saw him the first thing this morning down in the bottom of the garden. And how well he looks, to be sure!

Mrs. Simkins turned her back and slammed the door in her neighbor's face. The latter, aghast, went to tell her daughter.

"And you told her, mother, that the thing in the onion bed was her husband?"

"Of course I did."

"Well, that's not her husband, that's a scarecrow."—Barnesville "Republican."

The dynamic properties of the whiskey now sold in Oklahoma are set forth in the following from the Durant "Democrat": "A Durant booze-fighter took home a pint of the stuff. He accidentally spilled some upon the floor. A rat came forth from his hole and took a sip and went back. In a few seconds he returned and took another sip and returned to his hole. He came the third time, took the third sip and by this time he was feeling hilariously good. Standing upon his hind feet, rubbing his forefeet vigorously in the air, gritting his teeth and looking around over the room he inquired, 'Now, where is that d——d cat?'"

## Miscellaneous

### WHICH IS WORSE?

The I. W. W.'s want to abolish private ownership of productive wealth. Their creed is abominable, but is it any more abominable than that legalism which permits an investment of half a million in 1800 to become worth five hundred millions in 1912, and be perpetuated in a single family all that time? Is the deal the I. W. W.'s propose to give us more outrageously unjust than the one sanctioned by immemorial usage which permits two skinny youths, in New York, to inherit \$200,000,000 of income producing real estate, merely because their grandfathers were grabbers? The I. W. W.'s, bad as they are, are proposing nothing more monstrous than humanity has endured through the ages. And, let us be candid about it, about how much of the world's attention would be challenged by those who suffer hard usage if the sufferers bore their ills uncomplainingly and forebore to make a scene? About as much as would be accorded the suffrage movement in England if no windows were smashed. It is good for us to be brought up with a short turn now and again. And it is good for humanity. But it is mighty unpleasant. Let all of us have what we all create, and there will be enough for all. Let each have what each creates and if each has not enough the fault is his own. It is not now. What the I. W. W.'s teach is unimportant. The fact that they exist is of profound significance.—Arthur J. Pillsbury, in "California Outlook."

### EFFECT OF A RESTRICTIVE LAW.

One of the stock arguments against state laws of a restrictive nature is that such laws place the state that passes them at a commercial disadvantage. One state passes a law prohibiting the employment of children of tender age in factories—a humane law; a law that most civilized countries have had on their statute books for a quarter of a century; a law of which all right-thinking people see the need. At once a plaint goes up from the manufacturers of that state urging that the law be repealed because since its enactment they have been unable to compete with the manufacturers in the same line of business in neighboring states where child-labor is still permitted. Or, it may be, the state passes a law forbidding women to work more than a given number of hours a day. Again a protest is raised. The argument that a righteous, much-needed law will drive business from the state is a powerful one, and has been responsible for many of the social and economic ills from which we are suffering. Nevertheless, there have been, and are, states that are willing to make some commercial sacrifices for principle's sake. North Dakota has what is called a "net weight law," requiring all package goods to be plainly labeled with the net weight of the contents—certainly a reasonable law and one to which no honest manufacturer should object. Nevertheless, the National Biscuit Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind, preferred to withdraw from the state rather than comply with that law. Possibly the company believed that by the withdrawal of its products—and, more important yet, its advertising—from North Dakota the net weight law would be overthrown. In this instance the manufacturer made a mistake; the law was not overthrown. On the other hand, it resulted in the building up within the state of North Dakota of large plants where biscuits were made from the North Dakota wheat and sold to the people of North Dakota under truth-telling labels. After about six years of its short-sighted policy, the National Biscuit Company re-entered the State of North Dakota a few months ago with its products labeled in accordance with the State law.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Heyburn Has Another Spasm.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho, than whom labor has no more uncompromising enemy than he, was presented an occasion during the discussion of the eight-hour bill in the Senate, to air his distorted views on labor's rights. The Senator has an inexhaustible supply of vitriolic language ready for instant use when the interests of labor are under discussion. During the debate on the eight-hour bill Senator Heyburn made use of the following language: "We have now prohibited the sturdy, robust young men of twelve and thirteen and fourteen years of age from participating in the support of the families of which they are members. Why? For the benefit of those young men? No man will dare claim that, but in order to lessen the supply of labor in the interest of the agitators. That is why we did it, and I have not to carry on my shoulders the sin of participating in that kind of legislation merely because there was a hue and cry for it. There was no demand from the widows and the disabled people of the country who depend upon their children under the age which we fixed in that legislation, that we forbid by law those robust and capable supporters from performing their duty. There came to the Senate no petition from those mothers and dependent relatives and old people asking for that legislation. There were no petitions from them, and there are no petitions from that generation represented by the young men between twelve and fifteen years asking that they be relieved from the performance of their share in support of the family. Did it ever occur to Senators that we should have heard through some means from that class of people? No. We were hearing from the class of people who limit the apprentices in the fields of industry through a selfish purpose of enabling them more easily to control the field of labor within their own limits. It came from the same source." Labor will remain on the "job" in spite of misrepresentatives of the Senator Heyburn stripe.

### Brewery Workers Get Agreement.

At Dubuque, Iowa, the brewery workers have negotiated new agreements with all the local breweries for a period of five years. The agreement carries with it an increase in wages and a betterment of conditions, and the negotiations were conducted without friction.

### Bakers Win Strike.

At Fort Worth, Tex., the bakers have just won a victory. After a six weeks' strike an agreement has been reached whereby all the Fort Worth bakeries are to be manned by union men. The agreement provides for the use of the label and also an arbitration clause. This makes Fort Worth 100 per cent strong for the union bakers.

### St. Paul Doings.

The pressmen who were locked out on the two papers in St. Paul are still out conducting a vigorous campaign against them. The Trades and Labor Assembly has unseated a local union of the International Steamfitters, with the advice to seek amalgamation with the United Association of Plumbers, etc.

### A. F. of L. Strike Benefits.

The Federal labor and trade unions attached directly to the American Federation of Labor, there being no international organization holding jurisdiction over the class of work performed by the membership of these unions, have been recipients of large strike benefits during the last seven months. The constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that where organizations have been in continuous good standing

for one year its members (in good standing for one year also) are entitled to a strike benefit of \$4 per week. The first seven months of the fiscal year, according to a report rendered by Secretary Morrison to the executive council, shows that \$50,059 have been paid out as strike benefits to members of the organizations referred to. This is the largest amount of strike benefits ever paid out by the Federation in any one like period. Benefits are still being drawn by a large number of strikers.

### Grand Jurisdiction.

President Johnston of the International Association of Machinists appeared before the executive council at its recent meeting and requested that the organizations of machinists' helpers, under charter of the American Federation of Labor, be turned over to the International Association of Machinists, and that jurisdiction conceded. The executive council took favorable action and conceded the jurisdiction to the machinists, and the locals of machinists' helpers have been instructed to apply for charters to the machinists, which will be granted without cost.

### What Do You Know About This?

During the consideration of the naval appropriation bill an amendment was offered that no part of the appropriation be expended for foreign coal to be used by the marine corps on the Pacific Coast of the United States. After a slight modification of this amendment it was agreed to. Then followed an amendment offered by "Uncle Joe Cannon" that staggered those who have been watching his performances in the House of Representatives. "Uncle Joe's" amendment provided "That the coal shall be mined by labor that is employed not exceeding eight hours a day." After considerable discussion this amendment was adopted. Verily, but times and opinions do change.

### Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America has secured a splendid schedule with the southern system of railroads known as the Southern Railway Company; Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company; Alabama Great Southern Railway Company; Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company; Mobile and Ohio Railway Company, and the Virginia and South Western Railway Company. New rules have been secured in addition to an increase in pay, and all has been accomplished without friction. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has also been successful in organizing local lodges at Bridgeburg, Ont., Can., Bay City, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis. The national organization also shows a continued and steady increase in membership of existing lodges.

### Alabama State Federation.

The Alabama State Federation of Labor recently in convention, aside from transacting the regular business before that organization, passed a resolution declaring in favor of woman's suffrage.

### Motor Company Raises Wages.

The Ford Motor Company of Detroit has informed its 5000 employees that their working day would be reduced from ten hours to nine, and that the pay of all employees working on an hourly rate would be increased 15 per cent.

### May Probe Railroad Wrecks.

A federal commission to investigate the cost of railroad wrecks and other accidents is provided for in a bill which Congressman Sharp of Ohio has introduced in the House. The bill provides for a commission of five members to inquire into the construction of railroad and other rolling stock, with a view of recommending changes in law which will provide for a greater degree of safety for passengers.

### SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Entering upon the ninth month of the strike on the Harriman lines the men are confident and are looking forward to the result of the strike vote now being taken by the Federation of Federations on the western railroads. If the sentiments being expressed by the men of the western roads may be taken as a straw showing the way the wind blows, then the vote will be almost unanimously in favor of a general strike on these roads.

All reports indicate that if the boiler inspectors were to do their duty there would be very few locomotives on the Harriman lines at this time permitted to leave their stalls in the various roundhouses because of the dangerous condition of the boilers, which have not received proper attention at the hands of competent men during the past eight months.

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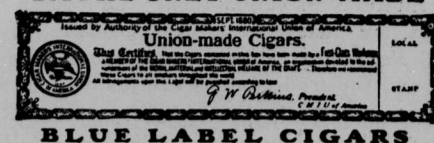
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**THE DARROW CASE.**

The Darrow trial in Los Angeles is developing some peculiar testimony. Franklin, the confessed briber, has admitted, on cross-examination, that he offered bribes to men whom he did not expect to accept, among them an employer whose men were on strike. He also admitted that Lockwood, the man alleged to have accepted the money in the presence of representatives of the District Attorney, had solicited a bribe from him. Franklin told of private conversations with Davis concerning the latter's efforts to procure his release upon payment of a fine.

"Did you ever tell Mr. Davis that Mr. Lockwood had solicited a bribe of you and that you wanted to catch him?" asked Rogers.

"Yes, I think it was in the office of Mr. Gage," was the reply. "I told Mr. Davis that Lockwood came to my office and solicited a bribe."

This testimony would give the whole matter the appearance of a "frame-up," as would also the fact that he tried to bribe an employer whose men were out on strike. The cross-examination of Attorney Rogers is bringing out much evidence to discredit the witness as an employee of the District Attorney's office.

Franklin also testified that the money used by him came directly from Samuel Gompers, which is absurd in view of the fact that Gompers does not handle any of the funds of the American Federation of Labor, either special or regular.

Darrow denied that he had ever mentioned the name of Samuel Gompers to Franklin in connection with an alleged jury bribery.

"Like most of Franklin's statements on the stand, it was a lie," said Darrow.

District Attorney John D. Fredericks was fined \$25 and Attorney H. H. Appel \$5, for contempt of court, by Judge Hutton Wednesday, following an exciting clash between opposing counsel in the Darrow bribery trial, in which the defendant himself participated.

The controversy, which occurred while the defense was objecting to the introduction into evidence of the checks drawn by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in favor of Clarence S. Darrow, nearly ended in Appel and Fredericks coming to blows.

Darrow addressing the court for the first time since his trial began, announced that he would admit the authenticity of the signatures of himself and Morrison on the checks drawn on the McNamara defense fund.

"You wouldn't admit it if we couldn't prove it," said Captain Fredericks in an aside to Darrow.

Darrow denounced the remark of the District Attorney as gross misconduct and declared it was made to influence the jury, which was closer to the District Attorney than himself.

"I thought the defendant in this case," said the District Attorney, "had more manhood and stamina than to bawl such a thing out in the courtroom."

Attorney Appel at this point interrupted to characterize the remarks of Captain Fredericks as "cowardly and unprofessional."

Warm words between Appel and Fredericks followed, the District Attorney intimating that the defense was "playing the baby act." Appel walked toward Fredericks in a threatening manner, declaring that he was not afraid of Fredericks.

Judge Hutton reprimanded Fredericks and Appel. Fredericks then declared that he meant his remark to Darrow as a "mere pleasantry." Later Judge Hutton announced that, upon reflection, he considered a reprimand insufficient punishment for such misconduct and imposed the fines.

Little real progress is being made in the trial.

A man can no more make a safe use of wealth without reason than he can of a horse without a bridle.—Socrates.

**STEREOTYPERS ARRIVING.**

Last Sunday night James J. Freel, president of the International Stereotypers' Union, arrived in San Francisco from New York to make arrangements for the eleventh annual convention of the union, which will be held here from June 10th to June 15th. Freel was accompanied by George W. Williams of Boston, secretary of the union.

The union officials registered at the Argonaut Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the executive board and delegates during the convention.

A number of meetings of the executive board have been held during the week to get things in ship-shape for the convention when it convenes on Monday morning in B'nai B'rith Hall on Eddy street.

On Sunday, the first of the scheduled functions will be given, when a get-together party will be held, at which the delegates, their wives and families will be made acquainted with the local boosters and entertainers. This feature will take place at Faust Hall, on Eddy street. Ample refreshments will be dispensed and every one will be made to feel at home.

On Monday afternoon, the delegates and their families will be given a ride to Mount Tamalpais. A short session of the convention will be held on the mountain and after adjournment dinner will be served in the Tavern. A dance in the evening will conclude the day's work and pleasure.

On Tuesday morning, an early automobile ride will be taken to show the visitors the points of interest about the city, including Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, and the Exposition Site. The start will be made at 7 o'clock, and will conclude in time for the delegates to attend a business session of the convention at 10 o'clock. In the evening the local union will give a reception and ball in honor of the delegates at the Argonaut Hotel.

A banquet will be tendered the officers, delegates and their wives and sisters on Thursday evening at a Broadway cafe. The visiting women will be given, when a get-together party will be at a matinee on Thursday afternoon, and on Friday evening the auxiliary will be host at another theatre party. The same night a high jinks will be given by the local union at the Auditorium on Fillmore street, at which the delegates will be present.

The convention will close its business at noon Saturday, and in the afternoon the visitors and their families will be taken on a bay excursion, viewing the points of interest about the bay and Golden Gate.

Inequality is a sign and a cause of unstable equilibrium. Where inequality exists there is constantly a pressure to restore the balance. He, therefore, who desires that life shall be simple, and that men shall attain, as nearly as possible, a level of opportunity, loves permanence and is the true conservative.—George McLean Harper, in "Atlantic."

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**Facsimile as above.**

**RETAIL SHOE CLERKS,  
Local No. 410.**

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, June 4, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Jose Di Benedetto was admitted to membership upon favorable report of the examination committee.

The application for membership of C. D. Smith was laid over one week.

The following transfers were deposited: H. J. Fife, piano, 368, Reno; Paul Sternberg, piano, 76, Seattle; E. P. Melvin, cornet, 47, Los Angeles; G. L. Smith, trombone, 383, Ilion, N. Y.; J. B. Symtson, piano, 352, Amarillo, Texas.

The picnic committee reports encouragement from the members who are united in making the outing a complete success. Everyone seems to be taking a personal interest, and, knowing that the proceeds are to be devoted to the relief fund, are working in harmony with the committee. The committee expects to dispose of 3000 tickets, and as the expenses are being kept to a minimum, it promises to return a handsome revenue. Our outings are becoming more appreciated year by year and we are busy answering inquiries from our friends as to the time and place. To those who are interested, will say that we hold our annual outing at Shell Mound Park, Thursday, July 18, 1912, from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m. The committee will meet Tuesday, June 11th, at 2:30 p. m.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at headquarters, Thursday, June 13, 1912, at 1:30 p. m. The appeal of C. L. Wilson from a decision of the board of directors will be taken up at this meeting.

Mr. Richard R. Hauk, musical director of the Richmond Theatre orchestra, left Sunday morning for a three weeks' vacation at Gilroy Hot Springs.

Mr. E. W. "Sheriden" O'Malley, who went to Tonopah the latter part of last week, left that place Saturday on his great ride to this city; when last heard from was "sixty miles away" from his starting point.

**FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU.**

An act creating a Child Welfare Bureau was recently placed on our national statute-books. This legislation has been earnestly and continuously advocated for several years by progressive men and women, and during its pendency in Congress no reasonable argument was ever advanced against it. Certain conservative statesmen were shocked that "children were to be treated like pigs," but they were silenced by the retort of the more enlightened that, as a matter of fact, pigs were being better treated by the federal government than children, since the government has for years gathered and disseminated information concerning the welfare of pigs, but the questions relating to the life, health and welfare of children it has left almost untouched.

The new bureau will be part of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Its duties and functions will be wholly educational. It will make investigations, collect information, classify, digest and publish it, and furnish it on application to State, municipal and other authorities, as well as to private bodies or persons. It will study laws and ordinances bearing on child-labor, education, play, discipline, juvenile courts, and like institutions, and all measures or proposed measures designed to protect, reclaim or healthfully develop childhood. It was important to give this new and largely-experimental bureau a good start, and President Taft has done this, rising fully to his opportunity and surprising many politicians by appointing as the director and chief of the institution Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Chicago.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 31, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Typographical—C. H. Parker, J. W. Mullen, H. M. Alexander, E. E. Porter, W. N. Mappin, B. Schonhoff, Geo. S. Hollis, H. Heidelberg, L. Michelson, F. J. Bonnington. Electrical Workers No. 404—Geo. W. Young, vice L. C. Grasser. Mailers—Geo. Cheney, vice J. Barry. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Congressman Raker, regarding the firm of Moses & Sons, Washington, D. C. From Newspaper Publishers, relative to conference with Solicitors during the week of June 8th. From United Textile Workers of America, acknowledging receipt of donation from Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union. From Delegate M. J. McGuire, requesting leave of absence from executive committee; on motion the request was complied with. From the Society for the Abolition of White Slavery, thanks for interest taken in that organization. From A. F. of L., in relation to the bonding of financial secretary.

Referred to Executive Committee—Copy of constitution and by-laws of Waitresses' Union No. 48. From District Council of Painters, requesting Council to declare the Continental Furniture Company unfair, stating that the firm is employing non-union men. From International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, stating that their Local No. 339 had been disbanded.

Referred to Label Section—From Metal Polishers No. 335, Elkhart, Ind., regarding union-made band instruments. From Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in reference to union-made collars and cuffs.

Referred to Joint Committee on Defense of the Eight-Hour Day—From Leon Yanckwich, inclosing bill for \$1000.

Communication received from the City Beautiful Campaign Committee, requesting Council to send representatives to meeting to be held June 6th. On motion the request was complied with and the following delegates appointed: Delegates Nolan, Macarthur and Sister Myers.

Communication from California Co-Operative Meat Co., was referred to treasurer.

**Reports of Unions**—Chauffeurs—Requested all unionists to ask for the union card when riding in automobiles. Web Pressmen—Still out on strike on the S. F. "Examiner." Newspaper Carriers—Reported having made some progress with "Bulletin"; expected to adjust their differences in a few days. Bakers—Are still out; will hold meeting to consider proposition submitted by Master Bakers. Striking Shopmen—Asked that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company be listed on the boycott list.

**Label Section**—Will hold meeting on Wednesday evening, June 5th, and requested all delegates to attend.

**Executive Committee**—The committee considered the complaint of Newspaper Solicitors against the S. F. "Bulletin"; representatives were present from the "Bulletin" and the Solicitors. After a thorough hearing on the matter the representatives of the "Bulletin" advised your committee that they had cancelled their contract with this company and that in future everything would be satisfactory. The committee decided to lay the matter over inasmuch as the cause for the complaint had been removed; concurred in. Ship Scalpers' matter was laid over for one week on account of absence of representatives. The complaint of Pile Drivers' Union against the Symon Construction Company was referred to

the secretary to take up with the business agent of union; concurred in. The application for a boycott on the S. F. "Examiner" from Web Pressmen's Union No. 4 was considered; representatives of the union were present and a communication from Mr. Dent Robert was read, stating that on account of illness he would be unable to be present. A sub-committee consisting of President McLaughlin and Secretary Nolan were appointed to meet Mr. Robert along with representative of Web Pressmen, and report back Friday evening, May 31st, at 7 o'clock.

Special meeting of Executive Committee, May 31, 1912, 7 p. m.—Meeting called for the purpose of considering the wage scale and agreement of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. Representatives from the Union and Milk Dealers' Association were present. After considerable discussion it was found that the wage scale and agreement had not been considered by the organization since the admission of the small dealers into the union. It was mutually agreed that this matter be again taken up by the union; concurred in.

**Special Meeting of Executive Committee Held May 31, 1912**—The sub-committee consisting of president and secretary reported having interviewed Mr. Robert of the "Examiner" and he was unable to do anything toward settling the strike. Your committee after a thorough investigation of this matter recommends that the Council levy a boycott on the S. F. "Examiner." We find that Mr. Hearst violated the spirit of the arbitration agreement with the Chicago Union, causing the pressmen to strike; this was followed by a sympathetic lockout on the part of the Newspaper Publishers of Chicago, and the publishers have declared for the open shop in the pressrooms of Chicago. Your committee feels if the newspaper publishers of Chicago can afford to give sympathetic support to Mr. Hearst in his fight against his employees, that the San Francisco Labor Council should support the Web Pressmen's Union No. 4 of San Francisco, who have so nobly responded to the call from their striking brothers in the city of Chicago in their fight for unionism.

Moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Amendment, that the matter be referred back to the Allied Printing Trades Council to see if the law of said Council had been lived up to. At this time the privilege of the floor was granted to Bro. Murphy, international representative of the pressmen, who spoke at length on the cause for the strike. The debate being closed, the motion to concur in the committee's report was carried. The previous question was called for and put on the above motion. The following delegates wished to be excused from voting on the above motion: Delegates Parker, Michelson, Bonnington, Mappin, Schonhoff and Harrison.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported that the Joint Conference Committee would hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, June 4th.

**Organizing Committee**—Have arranged to hold a meeting Sunday morning, June 9th.

**Special Committees**—Free Speech Committee—Reported having made arrangements for mass meeting to be held at Dreamland Rink, Sunday afternoon, June 2d.

**New Business**—Moved that the trustees be instructed to audit the books at the earliest possible date; motion carried.

Delegate Macarthur called the Council's attention to bill 4241, in reference to the arming of students at military schools, the ammunition to be furnished by the Government. On motion, the secretary was instructed to forward protest of this Council to Senator Briggs, chairman of committee on military affairs.

**Labor Day Committee**—Report of Joint Labor Day Committee was read and filed.

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Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

**Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton  
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.  
MATINEE EVERY DAY.  
A GREAT NEW SHOW.

### FLORENCE ROBERTS

And Her Company in Jas. H. Morrison's one-act Fantasy "The Miracle."  
THE FIVE SULLYS in "The Information Bureau (1 week only); THE FOUR RITCHIES, Cycles—That's All; LA PETITE MIGNON, Comedienne; AL and FANNIE STEADMAN, Piano Capers; WESTON & BENTLEY COMPANY; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. The Terpsichorean Absurdity "ON THE WALL" including the TWELVE SUNSHINE GIRLS AND THE SIX ETON BOYS.  
Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
ARGONAUT SHIRTS



**Nominations and Election of Officers**—There being a vacancy on the board of directors of the "Labor Clarion," the following delegates were nominated: Andrew J. Gallagher and E. B. Morton. Moved that the nominations close; motion carried. Moved that the election be made a special order of business for 9 p. m., Friday, June 7th; motion carried.

**Receipts**—Housesmiths, \$14; Postal Clerks, \$6; Marine Firemen, \$50; Web Pressmen, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Metal Polishers, \$4; Horseshoers, \$4; Millmen No. 423, \$12; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Sheet Metal Workers, \$4; Composition Roofers, \$4. Total, \$122.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Wm. T. Bonsor, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; Herman Gutstadt, fifth installment, \$50; "Labor Clarion," \$30. Total, \$197.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

### LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Charters issued by the American Federation of Labor from October 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911, total 155. For a corresponding period, October 1, 1911, to April 30, 1912, the number of charters issued reach 172.

The Boston Union of the United Boot and Shoe Workers has announced that it has amalgamated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The leather workers of Chicago, after a struggle with the employers, have returned to work with an agreement that all differences are to be adjusted by a committee of the union and the employers.

The Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, has recently granted charters for local departments at Fargo, N. D., and Fort Wayne, Ind., and applications are pending for the Indiana State Building Trades Council, Newburg, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill.

The iron molders of the Record Foundry and Machine Works of Moncton, N. B., who have been on strike over four months against a reduction of 20 per cent in wages, have returned to work, the management of the company having receded from its position, granting to the iron molders the wage scale and conditions demanded by the organization.

As will be remembered the suit instituted in St. Louis by C. W. Post of "Grape Nuts" fame, against the American Federation of Labor for \$250,000 damages, or really \$750,000, growing out of the Buck Stove and Range controversy, was dismissed by the St. Louis court. Post then appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals and arguments were recently made in this case. It is believed that the appeal of Post will be dismissed and the decision of the lower court sustained.

The re-trial of the famous hatters' case will commence on August 20th at Hartford, Conn. Judge Martin will be the presiding judge. This case was remanded for trial by the Circuit Court of Appeals with the decision that the charges made against the union must be proved against every individual member of the organization involved, or, in other words, absolute proof must be adduced showing knowledge and participation in every act charged by the prosecution.

The teamsters in Fresno have reorganized and are making splendid progress. The unskilled laborers have also reorganized under a charter from the A. F. of L., and are known as the United Laborers of Fresno. The journeymen bakers of Fresno have been successful in having their new agreement, calling for an increased wage scale, signed by the master bakers. The journeymen secured an increase of \$1 per week.

### LAUNDRY WORKERS NOMINATE.

International and local officers have been nominated by the Laundry Workers' Union as follows: President, D. J. Gorman; vice-president, M. A. Peterson; secretary, Carrie Parmer; assistant secretary, Annie Brown; treasurer (one to be elected), Charles Lineger, Charles Child, Frank Grenan; business agent (one to be elected), Harry Morrison, Charles Hawley; sergeant-at-arms, George Macklin, John Robertson; trustee, George Black; auditing committee, Ed Moss, Charles Child, Harry Korts, Fred Hockersmith; executive committee, Harry Korts, Nellie Victor, Oliver Hansen, George Sherman, James Brock, John Robertson, O. C. Reed, Frank Ambrose, William Connelly; law and legislative committee, D. J. Gorman, Carrie Parmer, Chas. Hawley, Mrs. Carson, Fred Grahame, James Brock, J. C. Lynch; delegates to the Labor Council (five to be elected), James Brock, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Charles Lineger, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Victor, Carrie Parmer, M. A. Peterson, John Robertson, Charles Child and George Black; general president, James Brock, Fred Grahame; first vice-president, George Black; second vice-president, Mrs. M. Carson, Carrie Parmer; third vice-president, Nellie Victor, Mrs. L. C. Walden, M. A. Peterson and Charles F. Bailey.

### COOPERS' CONVENTION.

William R. Deal, secretary of the Coopers' International Union, with headquarters at Kansas City, has issued the convention call for the meeting to be held this fall, September 9th, in St. Louis, Mo. He says:

"In the history of the organized coopers of America there was never a time when it was more necessary for the local unions to be represented at the convention than now. Matters of vast importance to the local unions, arising from various causes, will come up for consideration at the convention. We, therefore, appeal to you to have your delegate or delegates there, to act in conjunction with other delegates in promoting such measures as will further the progress of our organization and in defeating such measures as will work to the injury of the movement. The importance of the convention to the progress of the local unions cannot be overestimated."

### DETECTIVE BURNS AGAIN.

President Taft Tuesday granted an unconditional pardon to Willard Jones of Portland, Ore., convicted of land frauds in the famous cases in which the late Senator Mitchell of Oregon and Binger Hermann, former Commissioner of the General Land Office, were alleged to have been implicated. The pardon was based on the grounds that improper methods had been pursued in filling the jury box from which the Jones jury was drawn.

In addition to allegations of unfair means used in getting a jury, charges were made to President Taft that witnesses had been coerced and intimidated. Attorney General Wickersham, after a thorough investigation by Pardon Attorney Finch, recommended a pardon. Detective William J. Burns worked up the evidence against Jones and pursued his usual methods of getting convictions.

### BARTENDERS NOMINATE.

The Bartenders' Union has nominated the following officers: President, J. O'Grady; recording secretary, J. A. Martin; financial secretary, Senator Dan Regan; business agents, A. Condrotte, E. Ewig, H. Morrison. Nominations will be completed next Monday night and the election will be held on Thursday, June 27th. The union indorsed the strike of the pressmen and instructed its members to refrain from patronizing the San Francisco "Examiner."



### THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial  
(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.)

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital ..... \$ 1,200,000.00  
Capital actually paid up in cash..... \$ 1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds..... \$ 1,631,282.84  
Employees' Pension Fund..... \$ 131,748.47  
Deposits December 30th, 1911..... \$46,205,741.40  
Total Assets ..... \$48,837,024.24

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Express Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.  
Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—N. Ohlandt, President; George Tourny, Vice-President and Manager; J. W. Van Bergen, Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; G. J. O. Folte and Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretaries; Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow and A. H. R. Schmidt.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 601 Clement Street, Corner 7th Avenue. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, 1456 Haight Street, between Masonic Avenue and Ashbury Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. O. F. Paulsen, Manager.

## COHL BROS.

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**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.**

Straggling returns received from the late election during the past week, make no change from the figures published last week. The Progressives have elected the first vice-president, one delegate to the American Federation, the four Home trustees, and the Home agent. The few unions to be heard from cannot possibly change this result.

The committee, consisting of H. L. White, Walter Vaughn, L. Nordhausen, George Buxton and Carroll B. Crawford, to recount the vote for local president, will meet and proceed with the count on Sunday afternoon, June 9th.

F. F. Bebergall and Charles J. Dolan have drawn their cards and departed for an extended Eastern tour. Bebergall expects to visit New York before returning.

The union has been requested to call the attention of its members to the fact that Jellison's Cafe is on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Complaint is made that certain members continue to patronize this place, which dismissed its white help and employed Chinese. Attention should be given this matter.

The report of Treasurer Crawford, of the Typo Athletic Association, for May, is as follows: Cash on hand, May 1, \$520; received during month, \$466.25; expenditures, as per vouchers on file, \$389.60; cash on hand, May 31, \$596.65; gain for the month, \$76.65.

The election held in Los Angeles to determine who should represent that union as delegate at Cleveland, the former election having resulted in a tie vote between Grassmee and Byrne, was won by Grassmee, the administration man, by a vote of 168 to 123.

Sunday, June 2d, W. H. (Bill) Ellis and Mrs. Agnes McComber were married at the residence of Judge A. B. Treadwell, the latter officiating. George A. Tracy acted as best man.

C. W. Merwin, well known to members of No. 21, has embarked in the coal business on the other side of the bay. Merwin says the coal trust has no terrors for him.

The management of the Argonaut Hotel is to give a dance to the Allied Printing Trades on Tuesday evening, June 11th, at 8 o'clock. The affair is in honor of the stereotypers, and all those connected with the printing trades are extended a most cordial invitation to attend. A most enjoyable time is assured, and the management is desirous that all those who can possibly come shall do so. Remember the time, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and the place, the Argonaut Hotel, and consider this an invitation to you personally.

Samuel Brieger, well known to San Francisco printers, died in Stockton a short time ago.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, W. A. Johns made application for membership, and James S. Golden and Benjamin J. Barnett were elected to membership.

The union has voted to purchase another \$1000 worth of Labor Temple bonds, bringing its investment in these bonds up to \$3000.

The union authorized the appointment of a committee on free textbooks at the meeting last Sunday.

The members of the Typographical Union of Pittsfield, Mass., have struck the offices of the Pittsfield "Eagle," the Eagle Publishing Company, the Sun Printing Company, the Pittsfield "Journal" and the Journal Printing Company.

**CARNEGIE'S TAINTED MONEY.**

Chambers of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, 1231 Market street, San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1912. Meeting of the Public Welfare Committee. Present—Supervisor Payot, chairman, Supervisor Murdock, Supervisor A. J. Gallagher, Supervisor Giannini, Supervisor Hayden.

In the matter of the communication from the Board of Public Library Trustees, recommending the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer to give to the city the sum of \$750,000 for public libraries for San Francisco.

Walter Macarthur, being present, addressed the committee as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appear here in an individual capacity to oppose the acceptance by the city of the so-called Carnegie gift of \$750,000 for the purpose of building a public library. I am willing to acknowledge at the start that there is no difference, at least in point of morals, between myself and those who agree with me, and those who favor the acceptance of this gift. The difference between us is one of reason rather than of ethics. In other words, every one agrees that Mr. Carnegie's money is tainted, but we disagree upon the effect of accepting such money.

During the eleven years since the proposed gift was first discussed in San Francisco, I have not heard a single citizen offer a word in defense of Mr. Carnegie's business methods. Everyone with whom I have conversed has freely acknowledged that Mr. Carnegie's money is tainted, that his wealth has been piled up by methods that are absolutely indefensible from any moral standpoint, or from any standpoint of ordinary human relations between man and man. But those who favor and those who oppose the acceptance of this gift draw entirely different conclusions from that premise—the premise that the money is tainted.

Those who favor the acceptance of this gift say that Mr. Carnegie's money, considered simply as money, as so much metal, is just as clean as any other money, and that the taint attached to Mr. Carnegie's business methods does not attach to his money, or, at any rate, can not be transferred from the donor to the recipient by the transference of the money. Those who oppose the acceptance of the gift deny this conclusion, and say, as I say, that the taint of Mr. Carnegie's money is inseparable from it—that the taint inheres in it, attaches to it, and cannot be removed from it, no matter how worthy may be the object which it is proposed to further or subserve by the giving of the money.

In a word, I contend that the acceptance of this

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.  
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

sum of \$750,000 from Mr. Carnegie will make the city of San Francisco particeps criminis in all of the methods adopted by Mr. Carnegie. I go further than that, and I say, unreservedly and emphatically, that to erect a public building in San Francisco with this money, or to defray any part of the cost of a public building with this money, would be to put the city in the position of condoning, and indeed commending, the Carnegie methods of business, and to practically erect a memorial to Mr. Carnegie and his methods.

Now, to touch upon another point involved in this discussion. Many persons who agree absolutely that Mr. Carnegie's money has been accumulated by indefensible, vicious and corrupt methods, say: "We shall accept this money, we shall build a public library with it, but we shall not permit Mr. Carnegie's name to appear in connection with that undertaking." This implies, substantially if not literally, that the city shall accept that money and then forget the source from which it has been received. I contend that that would be a procedure ungracious to Mr. Carnegie and disgraceful to the city. It would be to practically acknowledge all that is said against Mr. Carnegie, and against the acceptance of his gift, to acknowledge our own shame in accepting the money, and our own cowardice in accepting it, while at the same time refusing to recognize the hand from which we have received it.

You will admit, as a self-evident proposition, that if the city of San Francisco shall accept money from Mr. Carnegie, as from any other man, it ought to make proper acknowledgment, to the extent, at least, of inscribing his name somewhere on the building where it may be seen by the citizens. This brings us to the question of Mr. Carnegie's future association with the proposed building. I am now going to assume that the city will, if it accept this money, do itself the justice to make the fact known to this and other generations, that the money with which the building was erected came from Mr. Carnegie. Proceeding upon this assumption, let us suppose we have a great public library in San Francisco—the name of Mr. Carnegie appears upon it. This public library is stocked with books to be used by the citizens, and especially by the rising generation. These people are to be taught, as we hope they shall be taught, that the moral law applies in business as in every other relation in life; that there is an obligation of common honesty resting upon the man who engages in business, just as upon every man acting in a private or individual connection. They are to be taught these things; and yet, where are they to be taught these things? In an institution erected by a man who has made his money by the grossest kind of immorality in business!

How can you reconcile the idea of proper educational facilities with the idea of accepting a gift for library purposes, above all other purposes, at the hands of a man so stigmatized by all right-thinking men everywhere throughout the world?

These propositions are absolutely irreconcilable, and you will find, gentlemen, as time rolls on, and as men's minds broaden, and this revulsion of public sentiment against these crude and brutal methods in business grows apace, that the citizens of San Francisco will look upon that library as an insult to the city and to themselves, and will, I feel, be disposed to call to account those in authority at the time the money was accepted.

It is well enough for certain persons and societies to favor the acceptance of this gift. I am entirely in accord with the purposes of these societies—I have the highest esteem for the members of them, generally speaking. But it is more than likely that these persons and societies have not given the thought to this question that I think it deserves and ought to have. At any rate, I speak from the point of view of a working



man. I can not forget the history of Carnegie and Homestead. I can not forget the things that have been done in the business career of Mr. Carnegie, for which he is personally responsible. I can not forget the murders that have been committed, the blood that has been shed, the homes that have been devastated, the countless widows and orphans, all directly attributable to the business methods of Mr. Carnegie.

I can not forget these things; nor do I propose to forget them. I am here to emphasize these things, and impress upon this committee and the Board of Supervisors the grave responsibility that would rest upon them in accepting part of that money—that tainted money—every dollar of which bears a blood stain. Carnegie's money typifies almost everything that is bad and crooked, corrupt and vicious in our industrial system.

The question has been asked: "What is Mr. Carnegie going to do with his money?" I don't know what Mr. Carnegie is going to do with his money, nor do I care. I am concerned for one thing, and for one thing only, and that is, that Mr. Carnegie shall not unload the burden of his conscience upon my shoulders. I do not propose, as a citizen of San Francisco, to assume any part of the burden which Mr. Carnegie may now be carrying.

The statement has been made that, in giving his money, Mr. Carnegie is "making restitution." Making restitution to whom? I should be pleased to see Mr. Carnegie make restitution, if it be possible for him to do so. But he owes no restitution to San Francisco. He owes the citizens of San Francisco no more than he does those of every other city. He owes us a debt represented by the extortionate prices for steel and steel products which he has compelled the people of every other community in this country to pay, and if he can restore that extortion in any way to San Francisco I shall be glad to aid him in so doing.

If Mr. Carnegie wishes to make restitution, let him make restitution to the people from whom he has wrested his wealth. He should go to Pittsburgh, for instance, and make restitution to the widows and orphans of the men who have lost their lives in his mills and mines. Let him seek out the widows and orphans of the countless victims of his business methods, and make restitution to them; and when he has returned every dollar necessary to repay the people the debt which he owes them, and which can only be described in terms of life and death, health and limb, then let him use the surplus of his great wealth to erect monuments to himself all over the United States, and all over the civilized world. Until he has done this I shall be opposed to accepting one cent of his money.

We do not need Mr. Carnegie's money, and we ought not to accept it. We are not mendicants standing with hat in hand out in the open, before the whole world, begging for money. The city and county of San Francisco is still one of the wealthiest communities in the world, notwithstanding all it has gone through—wealthy both in the actual and in the potential senses.

We are now spending millions and millions of dollars for public improvements. We are boasting to the whole world of our great powers of recuperation, and at the same time, and almost in the same breath, we are made to appear as begging money from Carnegie—the sum of \$750,000—a sum about equivalent to a drop in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, compared to the wealth, actual and potential, of this community.

The city of San Francisco is ambitious, ambitious mostly in good ways. She could entertain no higher ambition, in my judgment, than to be known as the city in the United States that does not owe any obligation to Carnegie, to be known as the city that has not erected a monument to Carnegie and his business methods.

I am in favor of a great library building and would do anything in my power, within reason, to further that object, and to raise money for the erection of a beautiful building and for the purchase of books. But, as the resolution of the Labor Council states, while libraries are good things, there is a higher consideration, and that is the self-respect of the community. We can not afford to sacrifice our self-respect, the most valuable thing men or cities can possess.

We have a public library now, a "shack" you may say, but good enough for all practical purposes, good enough for some years to come if need be. We are going to have a fine public library in the near future, a building that will do honor to the city and its citizens—a building that will conform to the general architectural and decorative scheme of the city. I trust, that when it shall be erected, it will be erected by the honest money of the citizens of San Francisco, and that no taint or suspicion shall attach to a single cent of it. A man will then be able to go into the public library, sit down and take off his hat, without feeling at the same time that he is taking off his hat to the god of Mammon.

Write the history of Carnegie in a book—and close the book. Do not write his name upon a great public structure and ask the whole world to come and contemplate it in awe and admiration.

It is said that Mr. Carnegie gave a hundred thousand dollars to the city of San Francisco at the time of the great fire. I don't think the cases are parallel at all. At that time the city was in distress, and any money given at that time was welcome because needed. We were not at that time in a position to consider the source of any money. There can be no connection or comparison between the source of the money received at the time of the fire and this proposed offer of \$750,000.

Gentlemen, I ask you as earnestly as it is possible for me to ask, that you weigh this proposition seriously, and do whatever lies in your power to assure yourselves that in whatever you do, you are acting in accordance with the best judgment of the people of San Francisco. If it be possible to put this proposition to a vote of the citizens of San Francisco, I think that would be an advisable step. If the people of San Francisco want Mr. Carnegie's money, of course, I shall not object. But I am satisfied that if this matter be formally presented to the people from the moral, as well as from the financial standpoint, there will be a very large, probably a majority vote against the acceptance of this money.

I thank you for your attention and for this opportunity to appear before you. I only ask that in whatever you do, you shall be guided by a consideration of the effect upon the minds and morals which your action will have upon the citizens of San Francisco. Let us see to it that the new library shall be built and conducted in such a way as to do honor to the present generation and to those higher standards of morality and thought which are today expanding and growing rapidly, and which are destined to grow more rapidly in the future. Let us see to it that we do not erect a great public building which shall hereafter be regarded as a reflection upon the honor and intelligence of the generation now controlling the destinies of this city. I thank you.

#### PROPOSES ELECTION OF JUDGES.

A constitutional amendment which provides for the election of Federal judges has been proposed in the House by Representative Neely of Kansas. The resolution would limit the tenure of office of district judges to six years and provides for their selection by the regularly qualified voters of the district. Its provisions do not change the existing and constitutional method of electing the judges of the superior Federal courts.

### Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported during the past week in union circles: Arthur K. O'Neill of the butchers, John Murphy of the waiters, and Charles Bruzellus of the teamsters.

The Joint Council of Teamsters has declared its intention of levying a boycott on the Wardrobe Laundry Company and the Godeau undertaking firm.

Mayor Rolph has appointed George W. Bell as a member of the Fourth of July committee.

L. B. Leavitt, organizer for the State Federation of Labor, was married last week in Stockton to Mrs. Effie Spangler of the Garment Workers' Union of that city.

Owen Lovejoy, the child-labor expert, is to make a display of materials gathered by him before the women's clubs of the city shortly.

Mrs. Seaman and Miss Cummings, president and secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, spent the first of the week in Napa, where they unionized a large factory. They have returned to this city with a wholesome respect for the sun's heat in the Napa valley.

The following firms have accepted the workmen's compensation provision of the Roseberry law within the week: Plumas Investment Company, Feather River Power and Irrigation Company, F. Thomas Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works, Western Exploitation Company, Burk Brothers, lumber dealers, National Lead Company.

All stenographers and office employees are invited to attend the first annual ball of the Office Employees' Association to be given next Tuesday evening, June 11th, at Pythian Castle Hall, on Valencia street, near Hermann.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 25 has completed arrangements for its thirty-second annual picnic to be held at Princeton-by-the-Sea next Sunday, the proceeds to be devoted to the sick and funeral fund of the union.

The District Council of Iron Workers will hold its second annual picnic at Monticello Grove on Sunday, June 16th.

Stationary Firemen's Union has made the following nominations for the election to be held June 25th: President, S. Roe; vice-president, H. Zoller; treasurer, R. J. Linnehan and D. Foley; recording secretary, T. Rooney; financial secretary and business agent, Arthur Beaver and G. Lampton; guide, J. Hawk; guardian, C. Murphy; trustees, G. Mefford, E. Varley and C. Salle. The union indorsed the boycott on the San Francisco "Examiner."

The local union of boxmakers and sawyers of St. Louis, Mo., formerly affiliated with the Amalgamated Wood Workers, and now attached to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has been successful in securing the eight-hour day and an increase in wages of 5 per cent, with an agreement for a corresponding increase to follow next year.

A bill has been reported to the House by the committee on labor, which, if adopted, will prevent members of the famous Government Marine Band from playing in competition with civilian musicians.

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Finished Gun Metal Calfskin—New "Round Toe" Shape—  
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## A MURDER BY BIG BUSINESS.

By C. A. McCole.

A few days ago the city dailies told us of a suicide pact between two girls that resulted in the death of one, coupled with the unsuccessful attempt of the other to end her life. But we were not told of the unequal struggle of these two young women of foreign birth, to wrest from this wicked old earth a bare existence. We were not told of the calm, heroic courage of these two, when they believed there was no alternative other than to become outcasts, that enabled them to plunge into the waters of the Pacific, there in its cold embrace to end it all.

The spoils system of "Big Business" in America was guilty of the murder of one of these girls, just as surely as the assassin who plunges the knife into the heart of his victim.

These girls, cousins by birth, and chums from childhood, came to this country five years ago from Finland. They went to Indianapolis, where a brother of one lived, and there they have lived up to a short time ago, working and receiving at least a living wage. But there are two institutions in this country that must be fed on the lives and souls of womanhood. One of these is "Big Business" and the other the white slave traffic. Neither of these were able to reach out for these two children of Finland while they were contented and under the eyes of relatives in Indiana. So somebody bought and paid for an advertising lie, viz., that in San Francisco house girls and nurse girls were very scarce, and that from 50 to 60 dollars per month and board was being paid for such service. And these two girls, honest themselves, believed others to be so, and did not question the notice placarded upon the billboards, but did as many others have done, invested their savings in a railroad ticket, and came to San Francisco.

Here, alone, amid strangers, they found employment, but they also found that somebody had lied, for the best they could get was the princely sum of \$4.00 per week. Do you wonder that their confidence in humanity was shaken? That they looked with fear upon the future? "Big Business" was preparing them as an offering to its horrible ally, the white slave traffic. But in this case they reckoned not upon the courage and purity of their intended victims—a courage that could look death in the face with less horror than a life of shame.

That their course of reasoning as to their resources and duty to themselves was faulty, we all admit, for God never put life into a human body for that life to be snuffed out by its own act. That they should have gone on fighting their battle with life has been told and re-told, in the lives of thousands of our girls who have fought the same fight against the same odds, and have come out bearing the marks and scars of the battle, it is true, but with honor unsullied.

How long will the people tolerate these conditions? How long will we permit the trusts and corporations to take the fairest and purest of God's creation and grind, and grind, dollars, and more dollars, from them, to enrich their already overflowing coffers, and when they have impaired their health and blasted their hope of ever obtaining more than a bare existence out of this world, then to cast them out into the maw of that unspeakable creature, paid agent of both the devil and the white slave trust? We have formed a league for the suppression of the slave traffic, and if that institution will strike at the root of the evil, will force the employer to pay to the employee a fair share of what he or she produces, then, and then only, will the slave traffic be suppressed, for woman is inherently good and abhors that which is evil, and if placed in a position to have the comforts and a few of the luxuries of life, the nefarious traffic will cease for want of victims.

But this millennium will not come until the voters of this country awake to the necessity of compelling "Big Business" to disgorge some of its profits for the maintenance of the sanctity of the home, upon which rests the very foundation of all our institutions. But a day of reckoning will come. The plain people, so called, are being slowly but surely aroused, and soon by the weapon of the ballot box some of the wrongs inflicted upon us by the purse-proud aristocracy will be avenged. "The mills of the Gods grind slow, but grind exceedingly small."

In the case of these two girls, a murder has been committed, but the murderers will go unwhipped of justice in this world. They will publish more ads to lure more girls to destruction. They will still pay starvation wages, for as long hours as the State law will permit. In the meantime, Mr. Workman, Mr. Voter, a murder has been committed. What are you going to do about it?

## HUMANE LEGISLATION LEAGUE.

Mrs. Frances Noel, State organizer for the Woman's Humane Legislation League of California, addressed the central body at its meeting in the Labor Temple Tuesday evening, which was presided over by John I. Nolan, secretary of the Labor Council.

Mrs. Noel arrived from Los Angeles Monday and will begin at once the work of organizing precinct clubs among the women voters of San Francisco for the purpose of promoting humane legislation.

The league appointed Sarah Hagan, Maude Younger and Minnie Andrews a committee to select headquarters for the league.

## ORPHEUM.

There will be six entirely new acts in the Orpheum bill next week. Florence Roberts. is playing a brief season in vaudeville, and will open next Sunday in "The Miracle." She will be supported by Walter D. Greene, Charles Wyn-gate, James H. Morrison and Ethyl Merrett. "The Information Bureau" which will introduce the Five Sullys is a combination of singing, dancing, talking, and comedy situations. Three men and two girls comprise the Sully troupe. A unique cycling performance will be presented by the Four Ritchies. For skill, daring and originality they have no superiors on the wheel. La Petite Mignon will make her first appearance here. Mignon is a natural born caricaturist and a capital comedienne possessed of a good singing voice. Al and Fannie Steadman will present "Piano Capers." They also sing and dance well. The Weston and Bentley Company will repeat their unique musical act and a novel and attractive feature of the new bill will be a terpsichorean absurdity entitled "On the Wall" in which John Tiller's London Company, including the twelve Sunshine Girls and the six Eton Boys, will appear.

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